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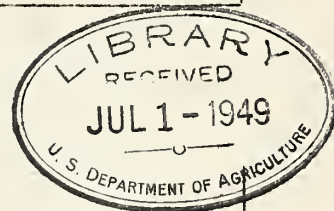
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DAKOTA ZEPHYR

JUNE 1935

VOL. 1 NUMBER 1



854



PROJECT No 33, HURON, S. DAK.

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FISCAL OFFICE:

| | |
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| H. J. Clemmer | Regional Director |
| B. J. Dieringer | Acting Chief Clerk |

AGRONOMY:

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
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| Darl M. Hall | Agronomist |
| Harold E. Tower | Agronomist |
| O. Leon Anderson | Assistant Agronomist |
| Leland M. Sloan | Assistant Agronomist |
| Scott C. McMichael | Junior Agronomist |
| H. Leo Wilson | Junior Agronomist |

ENGINEERING:

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| Harold E. Engstrom | Chief Agricultural Engineer |
| Elvin O. Bjorklund | Assistant Agricultural Engineer |
| Paul J. Freeburg | Assistant Agricultural Engineer |
| Lee Minium | Assistant Agricultural Engineer |
| Lowell A. Yost | Assistant Agricultural Engineer |

SOILS:

| | |
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| Paul Emerson | Chief Soil Expert |
| C. L. Englehorn | Soil Expert |
| Glenn A. Avery | Assistant Soil Expert |
| Eugene Swift | Assistant Soil Expert |
| Leslie E. Johnson | Junior Soil Technologist |

SOIL CONSERVATION IN FARM MANAGEMENT:

| | |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| I. N. Chapman | Chief Soil Conservationist in Farm Management |
| Bert Kidman | Assistant Soil Conservationist in Farm Management |

SOIL EROSION:

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| J. G. Hutton | Chief Erosion Specialist |
|--------------|--------------------------|

FORESTRY:

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Adrian C. Fox | Assistant Forester |
| Roscoe P. Dougherty | Agricultural Aide (Forestry) |

DRAFTING:

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Harold V. Whitmus | Senior Draftsman |
|-------------------|------------------|

THE DAKOTA ZEPHYR

Published Monthly
For the Benefit of Soil Conservation Cooperators
By the Staff of Soil Conservation Project No. 33
United States Department of Agriculture
Huron, South Dakota
H. J. Clemmer, Regional Director

Editor: J. G. Hutton Contributors: Members of the Staff

Volume 1.

JUNE 1935

No. 1

Greetings, Cooperators! This little publication which we have christened "The Dakota Zephyr", meaning a gentle breeze, is prepared and distributed for your benefit. We hope that it may come to you each month and that it may serve as a means of distributing information and help us all to become better acquainted as we go forward with the soil saving program.

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This number carries general information about the soil conservation project in which you have a part. Perhaps you may find it worth while to keep it for reference from time to time. Later numbers will deal with the progress of the project and carry timely information about soil conservation.

---O---

THE PIONEER OF '35..

(An Appreciation)

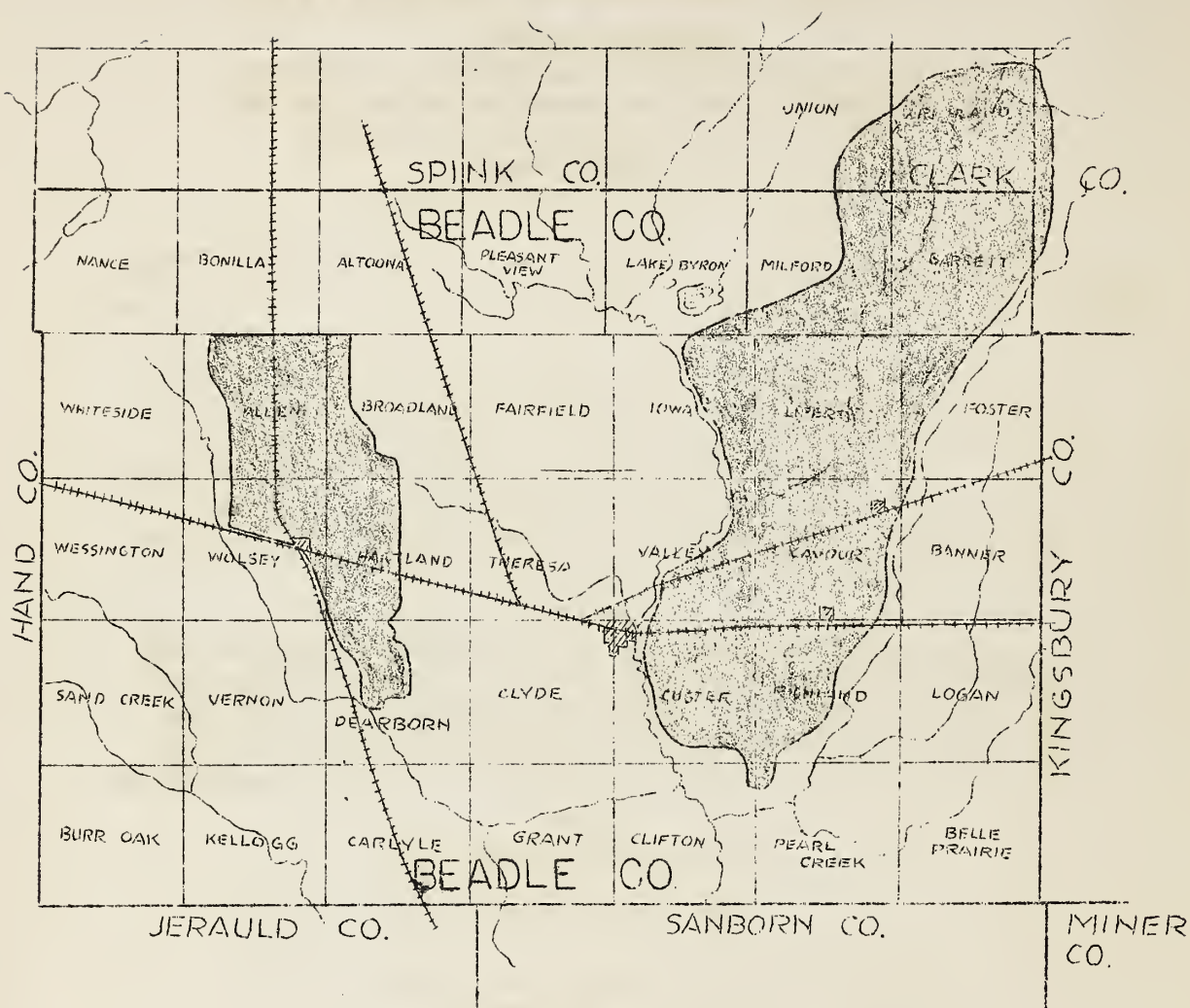
I saw him as he stood upon his land -
The Pioneer of nineteen thirty-five
I saw his broken nails, his calloused hand,
And on his brow the will to live and thrive.

He faced the wind that stripped his land of soil
And piled in heaps the life-sustaining loam;
With lips firm set, chin up, he sought to foil
The enemy that threatened hearth and home.

With lids close drawn amid the blinding dust,
He grimly sought his smarting eyes to shield
Against the blast of every furious gust,
And drive his team now up, now down, the field.

"A hopeless task!" you say, "to stop the gale -
To build again the soil of ravaged years!"
You know him not. He knows not how to fail:
His life-stream is the blood of pioneers,

J.G.H.



FEDERAL SOIL CONSERVATION PROJECT N^o 33

HURON, S.D.

(SHADED PORTIONS INDICATE THE PROJECT AREA)

The Wolsey area covers 46,000 acres and the Shue Creek area 144,000 acres, a total of 190,000 acres. Cooperative agreements covering 25,000 acres were authorized for the period ending June 30, 1935. On June 20 agreements had been signed covering 18,920 acres and agreements covering 8,400 acres were pending, making a total of 27,320 acres, 2320 acres of which can not be completed until after July 1, 1935. Agreements have been completed for 67 farms with 35 farms pending

THE SOUTH DAKOTA SOIL EROSION CONTROL PROJECT

Federal Soil Erosion Control Project Number 33 is located in James River Valley in eastern South Dakota, with headquarters in the city of Huron.

The authorized area of the project is 190,000 acres all of which lies in Beadle County, except about 3,200 acres in the extreme southeast corner of Spink County and 14,700 acres in southwestern Clark County.

In order to render the greatest service the project is established on two locations. One of these is in the vicinity of Wolsey in western Beadle County and covers an area of 46,000 acres. The other has an extent of 144,000 acres and covers the area drained by James River between Foster and Pearl creeks. This is largely in the Shue Creek watershed of northeastern Beadle County and adjacent areas in Spink and Clark Counties.

The project was authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, January 15, 1935, and on January 18, H. J. Clemmer, in charge of Federal Dry Land Investigations at Garden City, Kansas, was appointed Regional Director. After visiting several erosion control projects the Regional Director established project headquarters in Huron, South Dakota, on February 15.

The establishment of the South Dakota project followed a careful investigation of soil erosion conditions during the summer of 1934 by representatives of the Soil Erosion Service and the State Agricultural College followed by the urgent request of state officials. The site of the project was selected because of the need for demonstration of methods of erosion control, the large number of soil types known to exist in the area, and its central location near well improved public highways.

The program for the project area is largely concerned with wind erosion control and the conservation of moisture where it falls by the use of level terraces. The ultimate objective is the establishment of a permanent crop cover on the blowing areas or the utilization of a crop rotation which will keep the soil covered throughout the year and provide for the return of organic matter to the soil.

The project is supported entirely by funds made available by the Federal Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WIND EROSION CONTROL

The general plan recommended for wind erosion control consists in:

- (1) Keeping the land rough until a crop cover can be established. This can be done by properly furrowing east and west, or at right angles to the prevailing wind direction, northwest and southeast. Should wind change to southwest checkerboard furrowing, or crossing the first furrows at right angles, is indicated.
- (2) Avoiding pulverizing the soil. The harrow should be kept off blowing soils, and the disk should be used sparingly.
- (3) Terracing where mutually agreed upon and followed by contour farming. This is a water conservation measure and is intended to hold the water where it falls.
- (4) The larger use of grass, sweet clover and alfalfa. Some of the land should be returned to tame grass and kept in this crop for a period of years or even permanently.
- (5) Strip cropping. This calls for the breaking up of the large single crop fields, into alternating strips of row crops and small grain or other close growing crops. Ten to 20 rod strips are most desirable. In this way the sweep of the wind is reduced.
- (6) Planting all crops on land which blows, east and west or at right angles to the prevailing wind direction. The prevailing strong winds are from the southeast or northwest.
- (7) Using the recommended "South Dakota Crop Rotation" wherever possible. This consists of corn the first year, small grain and sweet clover the second year, and sweet clover alone the third year. This rotation necessitates plowing the land only once in three years, and provides a continuous cover crop. The difficulty with this rotation has been the securing of a stand of sweet clover.
- (8) Keeping a cover of vegetation on the land as much of the time as possible. The use of winter rye should be increased, particularly on corn land. Rye will aid materially in preventing blowing on such land.
- (9) Turning back to the soil all crop residues, including stalks, stubble, and weeds. Barnyard manure should also be returned to the soil.
- (10) Not overpasturing stalks and stubble. Sufficient feed should be provided to make unnecessary excessive pasturing of stalks and stubble. The Soil Conservation Service is supplying alfalfa, sweet clover and tame grass seed to cooperators in the area to correct the feed situation and aid in erosion control.

- (11) Discontinuing the practice of burning crop residues, including corn-stalks, stubble and weeds.
- (12) Cutting as few stalks for fodder or ensilage as possible. Where cutting is necessary, strips of stalks should be left standing. These will protect the soil by reducing the wind velocity.

MACHINE ADJUSTMENTS FOR WIND EROSION CONTROL

The following adjustments for fitting certain cultural implements for furrowing land to control wind erosion have been found practicable. The utilization of these implements will vary with the crop plan, season of year, condition of the soil, and the soil type.

Single Row Cultivator.

Remove the front and middle shanks and shovels from this implement. Use two 5-inch shovels, one for each rear shank of each beam. This will make two furrows approximately forty inches apart.

Two Row Cultivator.

Remove all shanks and shovels except rear ones on three beams. Use 5-inch shovels. One center beam will be without shovel, thus eliminating one of the two middle furrows which normally would be close together. With this arrangement the width of the middle furrow will vary in relation to the furrow on either side. This will make no difference in furrowing to prevent wind erosion.

Field Cultivator or Duckfoot.

This implement can be used by adding 5-inch shovels at 36 or 40 inch intervals. The use of more shovels would require more power and is not necessary for furrowing in wind erosion.

Lister.

The lister will likely make the most efficient furrowing tool in preventing wind erosion in the case of sandier soils.

Where a lister is used the one row or two row cultivators prepared as above may be effectively used on the ridges after they become leveled by rains.

WHAT IS SOIL EROSION ?

Soil erosion is simply the removal of soil from land by the action of the wind or running water.

Wind Erosion

Wind moves the soil in two ways:

- (1) It carries the finer particles entirely away in the form of fine dust which rises high into the atmosphere and shuts out the light of the sun. This dust is usually the more fertile part of the soil.
- (2) The coarser particles of the soil are too heavy to be carried bodily by the wind and are rolled along the earth's surface forming drifts where the wind encounters obstructions. These accumulations of soil form the spectacular drifts burying fences, machinery, buildings, trees, and crops. This is usually the less fertile part of the soil.

Where soil is showing any tendency to blow or drift, even under the highest wind velocities, definite precautions should be taken at once to keep the soil covered with crop throughout the year and the soil should be roughened at right angles to the strongest winds while the crops are getting started.

Soil blowing is just as great a menace as a prairie fire and should be controlled just as promptly. All other work on the farm should be stopped, if necessary, when the soil begins to move and every effort should be made to stop the soil movement. An early recognition of this fact will save many grain fields.

To keep bare soil from blowing it must be kept rough. It must be kept rough until a crop cover can be established.

Water Erosion

Water moves the soil by carrying it along as it flows. The movement occurs in two ways:

- (1) By the formation of gullies, or ravines, in the soil which cut up the fields so that they cannot be farmed and in the long run through their growth in length, width, and depth remove all the soil and the subsoil.

- (2) By sheet erosion. This is the removal of the soil in sheets without the formation of gullies. Sheet erosion may proceed almost unnoticed until the top soil becomes so thin that crops can grow but poorly or perhaps not at all.

If there is any sloping land in your vicinity it will pay you to observe what is happening on the sloping fields. If you find soil washing down into the lower places you may know that an insidious soil disease is already setting in, namely, soil consumption or soil ruin by the actual removal of the soil itself from the slopes, where it is needed, to the low places where it is not needed and where it actually does damage.

If you will observe closely you will see that drilling grain or planting and cultivating corn up and down the slopes hastens greatly the soil removal process.

We are so accustomed to farming parallel with the section lines that it is difficult to think of farming in any other direction, but much can be done to prevent erosion by water by seeding across the slopes instead of up and down the slopes.

Soil erosion surveys covering the entire state show that there are large areas in which soil erosion is a serious problem. In the loessial soil area in the southeastern part of the state there are many farms suffering from gully formation and sheet erosion as are those outside the loessial area along tributaries of Missouri River. Wind erosion is much more general and over large areas in a number of counties much damage to soils has occurred.

It should be stated that there are large areas of soil in the state where no serious damage to the soils by the wind or water has occurred. For this reason it is often difficult for people living in such localities to appreciate the fact that much good land has been and is being ruined by erosion. The fact remains, however, that while many eroded farms are still in operation the yields are decreasing and that there are too many sets of good farm buildings standing vacant on farms from which much of the fertile top soil has been seriously damaged.

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Field trips will be made to the erosion control areas later in the season. Watch for announcements in your newspapers.

D. M. Hall of the Agronomy staff is particularly interested in weed control. He asks that cooperators be on the watch for new or noxious weeds and bring them to the office for identification.

WHAT CAUSES SOIL DRIFTING ?

The question is frequently asked as to why the drifting of soils is so much more common than it formerly was. Many people think that it is due entirely to the dry weather which has prevailed during the past few years and that when the rainfall becomes normal again soil drifting and dust storms will cease.

It is true that the drought has had a direct influence as well as indirect influences on the increase in the movement of the soil by the wind but it is not the chief cause.

Soil is made up of grains of mineral matter of various sizes varying from gravel to clay. Mixed with the mineral matter is a considerable amount of organic matter commonly called humus. This material consists of the remains of partly decomposed plants and is spread over the surface of the soil grains as a thin film. It is dark colored and so gives a dark color to the soil grains which themselves are generally gray in color. The surface or top soil in this part of the country is always darker in color than the subsoil which is usually gray or yellowish gray. The difference in color is largely due to the amount of humus contained. The top soil contains much humus while the subsoil contains very little.

The humus film around the soil grains has a slightly sticky nature and after being wet it shrinks and holds the soil particles together in the form of little lumps or granules. Sometimes these are large enough to be called clods. These granules are generally large enough to resist movement by the wind.

Since the soils were first plowed a large part of the organic matter in the films has been consumed and the films are thinner than they were at first. The humus is less sticky than formerly and so when the soil is moistened and then dries again the single particles do not hold together but fall easily apart so that the wind is able to move them readily. In the sandier soils humus is the only sticky material holding the soil grains together, but in the heavier soils there is also some very fine clay which has a sticky nature, hence these soils generally remain granulated even after some of the humus is removed. This is the reason that the heavier soils are generally not blowing so badly as the lighter sandier soils although there are some places in which the granules of these heavier soils are small enough for the wind to blow or roll along the surface of the ground and form great drifts.

Investigations at the state experiment station show that as much as 29% of the humus of the soil may disappear in 21 years under the ordinary methods of farming. The state soil survey has found similar conditions existing in many parts of the state.

If rainfall alone held the particles together all would be well but it has just been shown that the humus in the soil plays

a large part in holding them and since the humus is much scarcer than formerly the soil granules have broken down and will continue in this state even after the rain comes again. This condition will last until new organic matter has been returned to the soil and has had a chance to decay. For these reasons it may be seen that more care must be taken with the soils which are blowing or are beginning to blow than was formerly necessary.

The soils were formerly protected by a covering of vegetation which served to keep them covered and also to provide much root material in the soil which holds it together. The breaking of the sod destroyed this cover and the general methods of farming have not maintained a cover on the soil except for a portion of the year. Fall plowing and summer fallowing have helped to destroy the vegetative cover which might have developed from weeds and other wild vegetation. Grasshoppers and severe drought have been important factors in destroying native and cultivated cover crops.

Burning the stubble, stalks, and straw which was formerly generally practiced has prevented the return of organic matter to the soil and has hastened the rate at which humus has disappeared. All of these things taken together have resulted in great changes in the soil itself. These things must all be taken into consideration in planning for wind erosion control.

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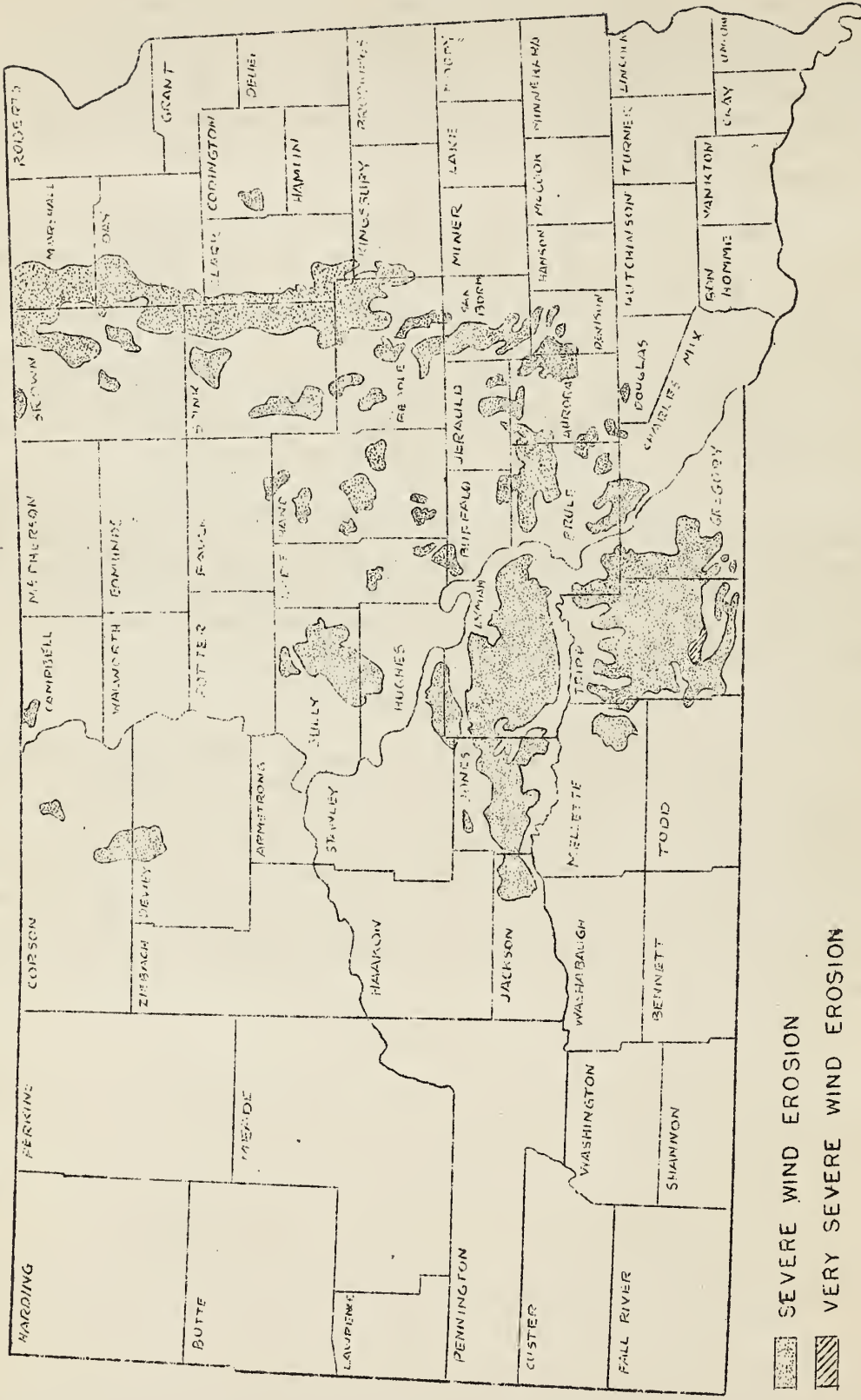
Chief Agronomist E. H. Aicher says: "Wolsey area cooperators quickly got together to help each other as soon as the Soil Conservation Service moved machinery in to clean fences, smooth hummocks, and help in the listing of the drifted soil. This is the type of cooperation which is really helpful. It shows a real desire on the part of this group to cooperate in stopping soil blowing. The same spirit prevails among the cooperators in the Shue Creek area. The Soil Conservation Service appreciates interest of this kind.

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Radio talks are presented by members of the Soil Conservation Staff over K G D Y, Huron, S. D., Thursdays at 1:15 P.M., and over K F D Y, State College Station, Brookings, S. D., Saturdays at 12:45 P.M. The subjects discussed are concerned with soil saving. The broadcasts are made possible through the courtesy of the management of these stations. Listen in and address your questions and comments to the stations or the Soil Conservation Service at Huron.

PRINCIPAL WIND EROSION AREAS IN SOUTH DAKOTA -----1935

(From Report of Soil Erosion Survey by Soil Conservation Service, U. S. D. A.-1934)



The soil erosion survey made by the Soil Conservation Service in 1934 shows that about 4 million acres or 8.2% of the soils of South Dakota has been seriously injured by wind erosion. About 20 million acres or 4.7% of the soils of the United States has suffered serious injury from the same cause.

List of Cooperators - Owners and Tenants - in the

Shue Creek and Wolsey Areas.

SHUE CREEK AREA

| Name | Address | Owner or Tenant | Description |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Anderson, L. A. | Carpenter, South Dakota | Tenant | E $\frac{1}{2}$ 20-113-59 |
| Tucker, J. G. | Ecinnatus, California | Owner | " |
| Gross, Jake | Carpenter, South Dakota | Tenant | N $\frac{1}{2}$ 9-113-59 |
| Hannigan, Frank | Carpenter, South Dakota | Owner | " |
| Peterson, Chris | Carpenter, South Dakota | Tenant | NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-113-59 |
| Davenhill, Elizabeth | Carpenter, South Dakota | Owner | " |
| Staum, Ed | Carpenter, South Dakota | Owner | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-113-59 |
| | | | S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-113-59 |
| | | | N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-113-59 |
| Paye, Joe | R.F.D. 1, Cavour, S. D. | Owner | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-109-60 |
| | | | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-109-60 |
| Hinds, C. E. | Cavour, South Dakota | Tenant | N $\frac{1}{2}$ 5-110-60 |
| | | | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5-110-60 |
| Fernan, Ellen | Huron, South Dakota | Owner | " |
| Honrath, Peter | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-110-60 |
| Krapf, Otto | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | S $\frac{1}{2}$ 6-110-60 |
| | | | W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-110-60 |
| Moeller, Herman | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-110-60 |
| | | | NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-111-60 |
| | | | S $\frac{1}{2}$ & S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ 21-111-60 |
| Beckman, Henry | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | N $\frac{1}{2}$ 17-111-60 |
| | | | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25-111-60 |
| | | | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28-111-60 |
| Colwell, C. J. | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34-111-60 |
| Day, C. W. | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | W $\frac{1}{2}$ 20-111-60 |
| Duesler, Marian | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5-111-60 |
| | | | NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5-111-60 |
| | | | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24-111-60 |
| Friedrichsen, Henry | R.F.D. 3, Huron, S. D. | Tenant | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-111-60 |
| Friedrichsen, S. J. | " | Owner | " |
| Friedrichsen, S. J. | R.F.D. 3, Huron, S. D. | Tenant | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-111-60 |
| Clausen, Mrs. E. E. | 754 Iowa St., Huron, S. D. | Owner | " |
| Friedrichsen, S. J. | R.F.D. 3, Huron, S. D. | Owner | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-111-60 |
| Glanzer, David | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-111-60 |
| Glanzer, Joseph | Cavour, South Dakota | Tenant | NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-111-60 |
| Medberry, G. D. | Huron, South Dakota | Owner | " |

Shue Creek Area Cont'd.

| Name | Address | Owner or Tenant | Description |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Gribble, Frank | Yale, South Dakota | Tenant | NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2-111-60 |
| Medberry, G. D. | Huron, South Dakota | Owner | " |
| Haigh, Wm. J. | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | E $\frac{1}{2}$ & NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25-111-60 |
| Harding, Paul T. | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | E $\frac{1}{2}$ & NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-111-60 |
| Buchanan, Gladys | Huron, South Dakota | Tenant | " |
| Kauth, John T. | Cavour, South Dakota | Tenant | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27-111-60 |
| Kauth, Gerhardt | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | " |
| Knoll, Oscar J. | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36-111-60 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW 36-111-60 |
| Maass, C. F. | Cavour, South Dakota | Tenant | E $\frac{1}{2}$ 35-111-60 |
| Lapier, L. | Huron, South Dakota | | " |
| Merrick, John | Cavour, South Dakota | Tenant | E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ 16-111-60 |
| Federal Land Bank | Omaha, Nebraska | Owner | " |
| Pier, E. H. | R.F.D. 1, Huron, S. D. | Tenant | W $\frac{1}{2}$ 30-111-60 |
| Pier, L. H. | 1072 Ill, Huron, S. D. | Owner | " |
| Schroeder, Mrs. E. H. | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29-111-60 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30-111-60 |
| Stevenson, M. J. | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | S $\frac{1}{2}$ 9-111-60 |
| Chapman, Orie | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19-112-60 |
| Johnston, Roy A. | Cavour, South Dakota | Tenant | W $\frac{1}{2}$ 17-112-60 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-112-60 |
| Pasok, J. I. | (Huron College) Huron, S.D. | Owner | " |
| Glanzer, Joseph | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28-112-60 |
| Holm, Ludwig | Huron, South Dakota | Owner | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-112-60 |
| Madden, Vincent | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18-112-60 |
| Hofer, Herman | Carpenter, South Dakota | Owner | E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-113-60 |
| Hurd, Glenn | Huron, South Dakota | Tenant | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-111-61 |
| Pasek, J. I. | (Huron College) Huron, S.D. | Owner | " |
| Kludt, Robert | Cavour, South Dakota | Tenant | S $\frac{1}{2}$ 26-110-61 |
| Zeeck, Carl | Huron, South Dakota | Owner | " |
| Randall, Earl | Huron, South Dakota | Owner | W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-110-61 |
| Dammeier, Ben | R.F.D. 3, Huron, S. D. | Owner | W $\frac{1}{2}$ 35-111-61 |
| Korff, L. A. | R.F.D. 3, Huron, S. D. | Owner | E $\frac{1}{2}$ 35-111-61 |
| Buckley, H. W. | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25-112-61 |
| Decker, J. J. | Huron, South Dakota | Owner | All Sec. 10-112-61 W $\frac{1}{2}$ 1-112-61 |
| Tschetter, Andrew | Huron, South Dakota | Owner | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-112-61 |
| Tschetter, Elizabeth | Huron, South Dakota | Owner | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12-112-61 |
| Tschetter, John | Huron, South Dakota | Owner | NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12-112-61 |
| Wipf, John | Cavour, South Dakota | Owner | W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24-112-61 |

WOLSEY AREA

| Name | Address | Owner or Tenant | Description |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Garritty, John E. | Huron, South Dakota | Owner | NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-110-63 |
| Mead, Ralph R. | Wolsey, South Dakota | Owner | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ & W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-110-63 |
| Osmanson, Severt | Wolsey, South Dakota | Owner | E $\frac{1}{2}$ 2-111-64 |
| Whorton, Dee | Wolsey, South Dakota | Owner | E $\frac{1}{2}$ 1-111-64 |
| Braun, L. E. | Wolsey, South Dakota | Tenant | W $\frac{1}{2}$ 32-112-63 |
| Meierdirks, Rugh D. | Chicago, Illinois | Owner | " |
| Ely, Ernest | Wolsey, South Dakota | Owner | NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25-112-64 |
| Iversen, Henry | Wolsey, South Dakota | Tenant | S $\frac{1}{2}$ 27-112-64 |
| Melum, Louise | 806 Kans., Huron, S. D. | Owner | " |
| Johannsen, Jurgen | Wolsey, South Dakota | Owner | N $\frac{1}{2}$ 14-112-64 |
| Jungemann, August | Wolsey, South Dakota | Owner | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-112-64 |
| | | | W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27-112-64 |
| Jungemann, Robert | Wolsey, South Dakota | Owner | NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-112-64 |
| Kahre, August J. | Wolsey, South Dakota | Tenant | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26-112-64 |
| Sell, Conrad G. | Albuquerque, N. Mex. | Owner | " |
| Kahre, August J. | Wolsey, South Dakota | Owner | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26-112-64 |
| Kohlmeyer, August | Wolsey, South Dakota | Owner | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22-112-64 |
| | | | E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27-112-64 |
| | | | N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28-112-64 |
| Kohlmeyer, Frank | Wolsey, South Dakota | Owner | NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-112-64 |
| Kohlmeyer, Karl | Wolsey, South Dakota | Owner | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-112-64 |
| Likeness, Anna | Wolsey, South Dakota | Owner | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25-112-64 |
| Pribyl, James | Wolsey, South Dakota | Owner | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22-112-64 |
| Schmetzer, Chas. M. | Wolsey, South Dakota | Owner | N $\frac{1}{2}$ 35-112-64 |
| Stegeman, Arthur | Wolsey, South Dakota | Owner | NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36-112-64 |

NOTES AND COMMENTS

(Of interest to all of us)

Since the erosion control project was inaugurated in the Huron area many inquiries have come from other parts of the state concerning the progress of the work and the methods employed to control soil drifting. Owing to the dry weather which has prevailed in the northern Great Plains for some time, the ravages of grasshoppers, and close pasturing, the tendency of some soils to blow which has been developing over a long period became acute rendering large areas susceptible to the action of the wind, thus calling attention to the need of curbing this destructive tendency.

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While the cooperative activities of the Soil Conservation Service are limited to the authorized area shown on the project map on another page, members of the staff have offered many helpful suggestions to land owners and farm operators outside the area with the result that many farmers have adopted with profit to themselves and their neighbors the methods which have been suggested.

There are some farms without tenants within and without the project area and these are not only suffering much damage but adjoining farms are subjected to the injury caused by soil drifting in from the neglected land. These farms are a perpetual hazard and constitute a real problem in soil drifting control on farms where remedial measures are being applied. The assistance of everyone concerned is needed in completing a community program which will remove all hazards.

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While the rainfall with which this part of the world has been blessed this year is doing much to restore vegetation of some kind to the land, it should not be forgotten that much of the volunteer vegetation consists of weeds and that it remains to be seen if native and cultivated grasses will succeed in gaining a permanent foothold within the season. Every day that vegetation grows on the land is a step toward the goal of wind erosion control, but man should assist nature wherever possible to re-establish a productive crop cover from which some financial returns may be secured.

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The soil drifts along roads are a perpetual hazard because the uncontrolled soil drifts move with every wind and fill the furrows along the fields where control methods are being employed. Just as soon as the furrows along the sides of the fields are filled the soil begins to drift into the areas of growing crops and cuts them off, blows them out or buries them within a very short time. These drifts along the highways are a source of continual expense to those charged with the maintenance of the roads and steps ought to be taken wherever possible to grade the drifts down and to establish a crop of some kind upon the leveled areas. Much damage has been done to highways and to the drains along the highways by drifting soil and every bit of work done to stop soil drifting will result in the elimination of financial loss to the taxpayers.

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Many tourists pass through South Dakota and what they see will determine what their opinions of our state will be. Every patriotic citizen will do his best to improve the appearance of the state and re-establish in the minds of the people of the United States the good reputation which South Dakota really deserves.

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The soil map of Beadle county made 16 years ago by the State and Federal Soil Surveys has been of great value in attacking the problem of soil erosion control. This map shows the various kinds of soil on every farm and describes accurately every one of the 23 types of soil found in the county. Beadle county is particularly fortunate in having this soil survey report available in the time of need. Only eight other counties in the state have such soil reports available. A detailed soil map of every county would be of great value in attacking the problem of soil conservation on a state-wide basis.

"THE EARTH IS THE LORD'S"

"This land is mine!" The Spoiler said,
"And I shall treat it as I will.
I'll reap the crops and rob the soil until
I'm through - or dead."

* * * *

But Adam, in the days of old,
Was by his Creator told
The earth to subdue and replenish,
And if he didn't? Well, 'twas clear,
And even yet it does appear,
That that would be his finish.

* * * *

The land is ours for just a lifetime brief;
As Adam, so the latest new-born son,
A man can be a savior or a thief -
"God is not mocked", but counts us every one.

The land is ours not just to use, but cherish.
Our children and the Nation have some rights,
For without good land beneath him, he who fights
The battles of the strenuous life must perish.

* * * *

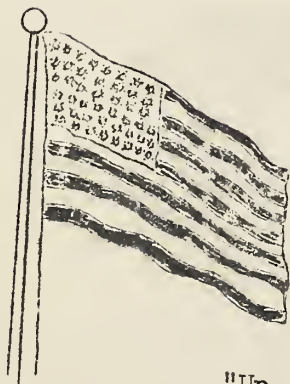
The only land we hold is six by two
Feet, and at the last surrender it we must,
When grave-rocks soften in the centuries' dew,
And earth calls back to earth our mortal dust.

J. G. Hutton,
June 20, 1935.

UNITED STATES
Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
Huron, S. D.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage, \$300.

Official Business



"Up, valiant souls, who know the races need,
Proclaim the truth and faint not while you toil;
Write high the words where all who run may read:
The Nation's life-blood springs from out the soil."
J.G.H. '30.